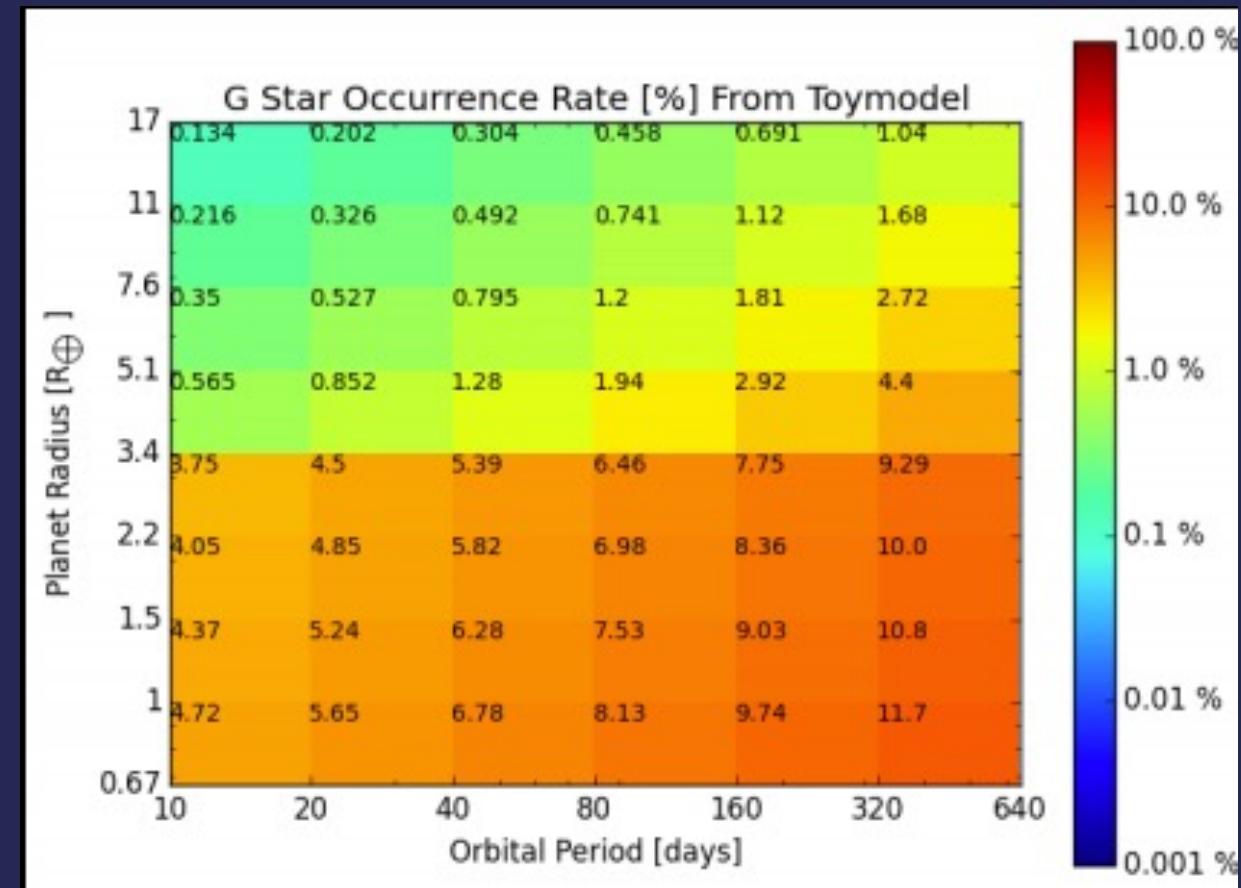
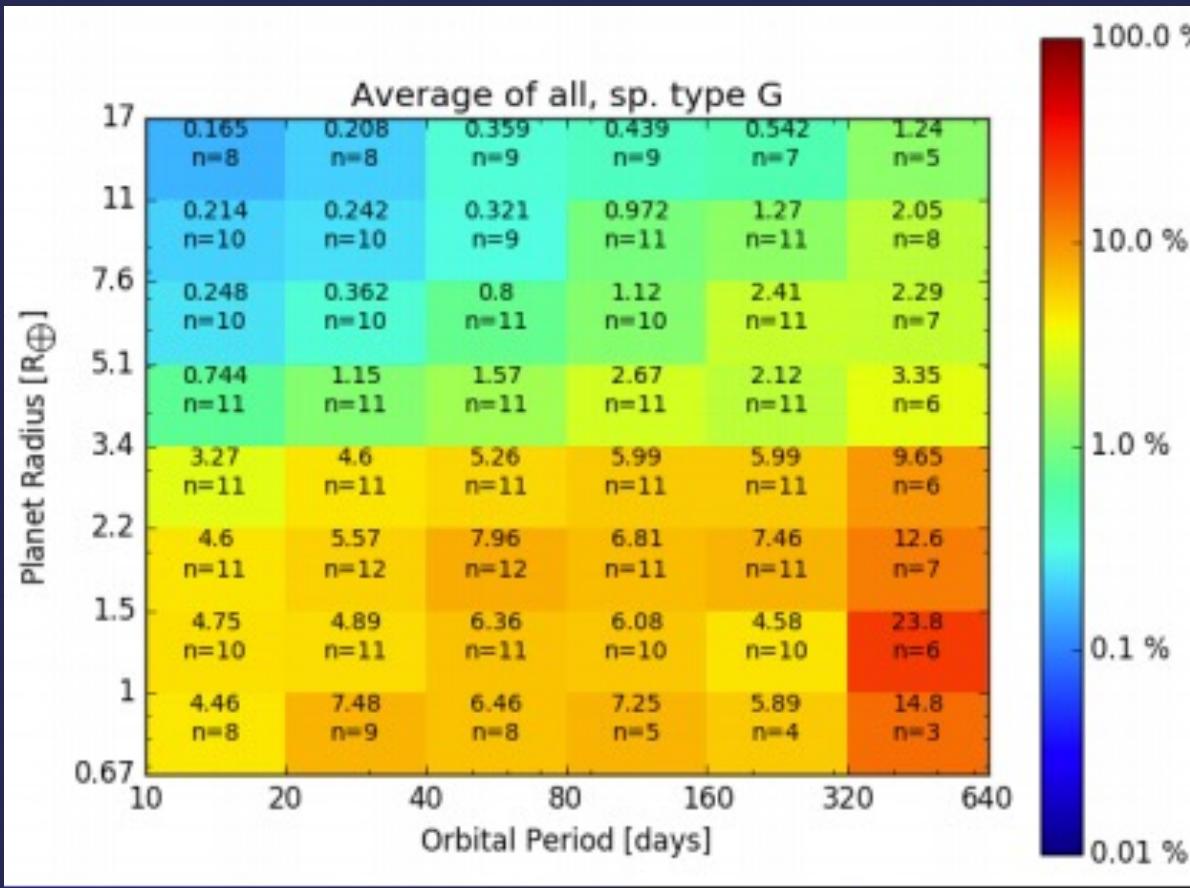
A large, detailed exoplanet dominates the right side of the frame, showing continents and clouds. In the upper left, a bright, yellowish-white star is visible against a dark, speckled background of space.

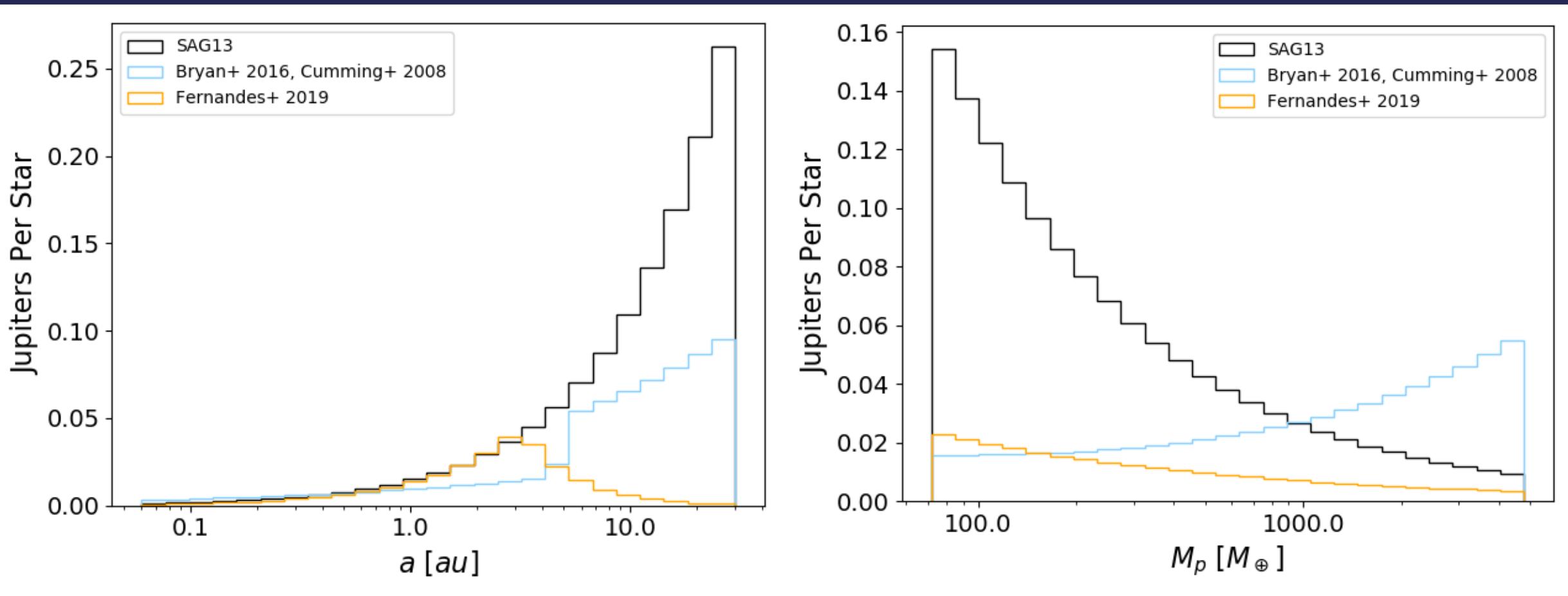
# Exoplanet Population Demographics for Yield Modeling

Shannon Dulz

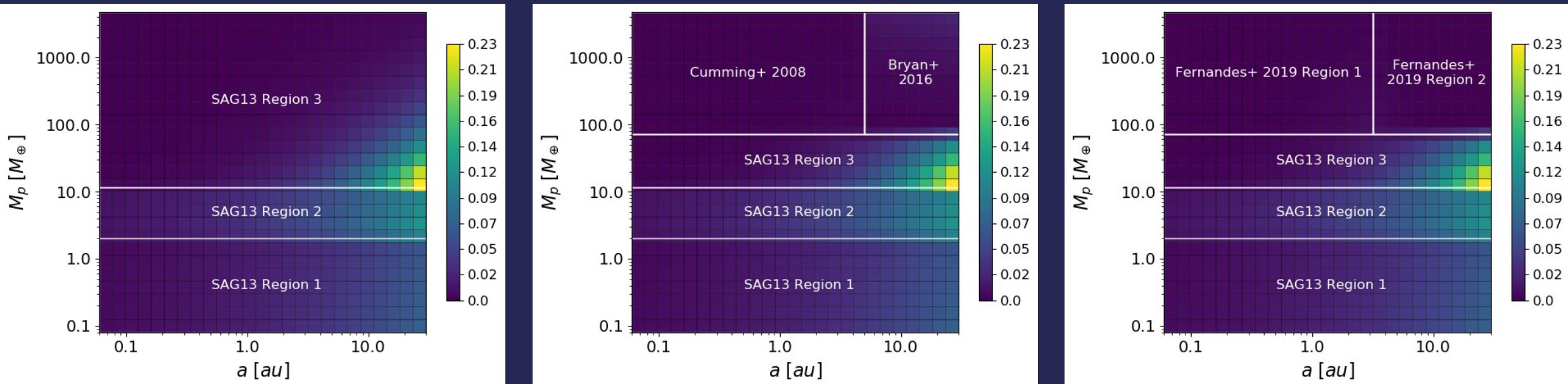
# Known Demographics from Kepler



# RV Demographics of Jupiters

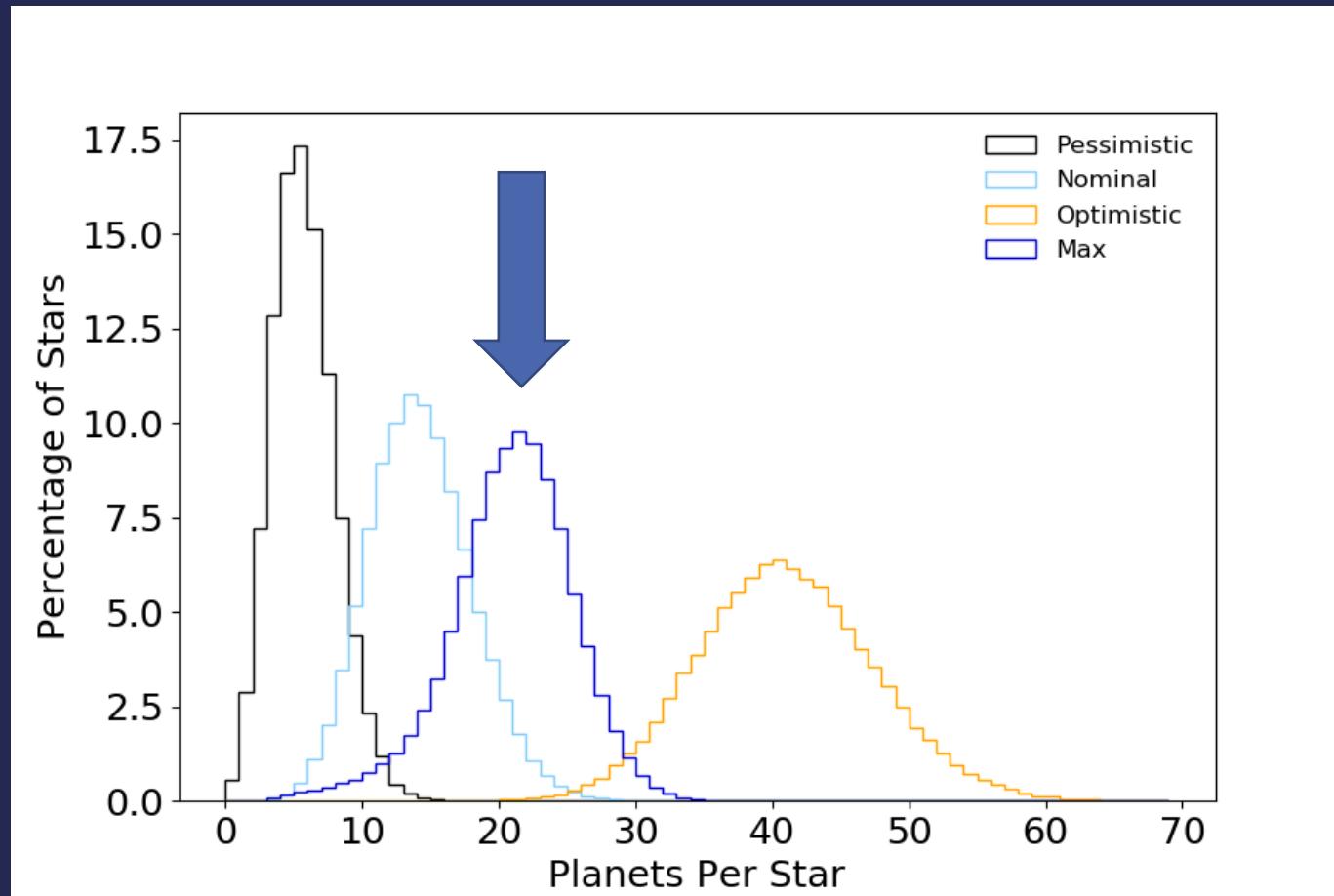


# Input Demographics Sets



+ Optimistic and Pessimistic rates for each

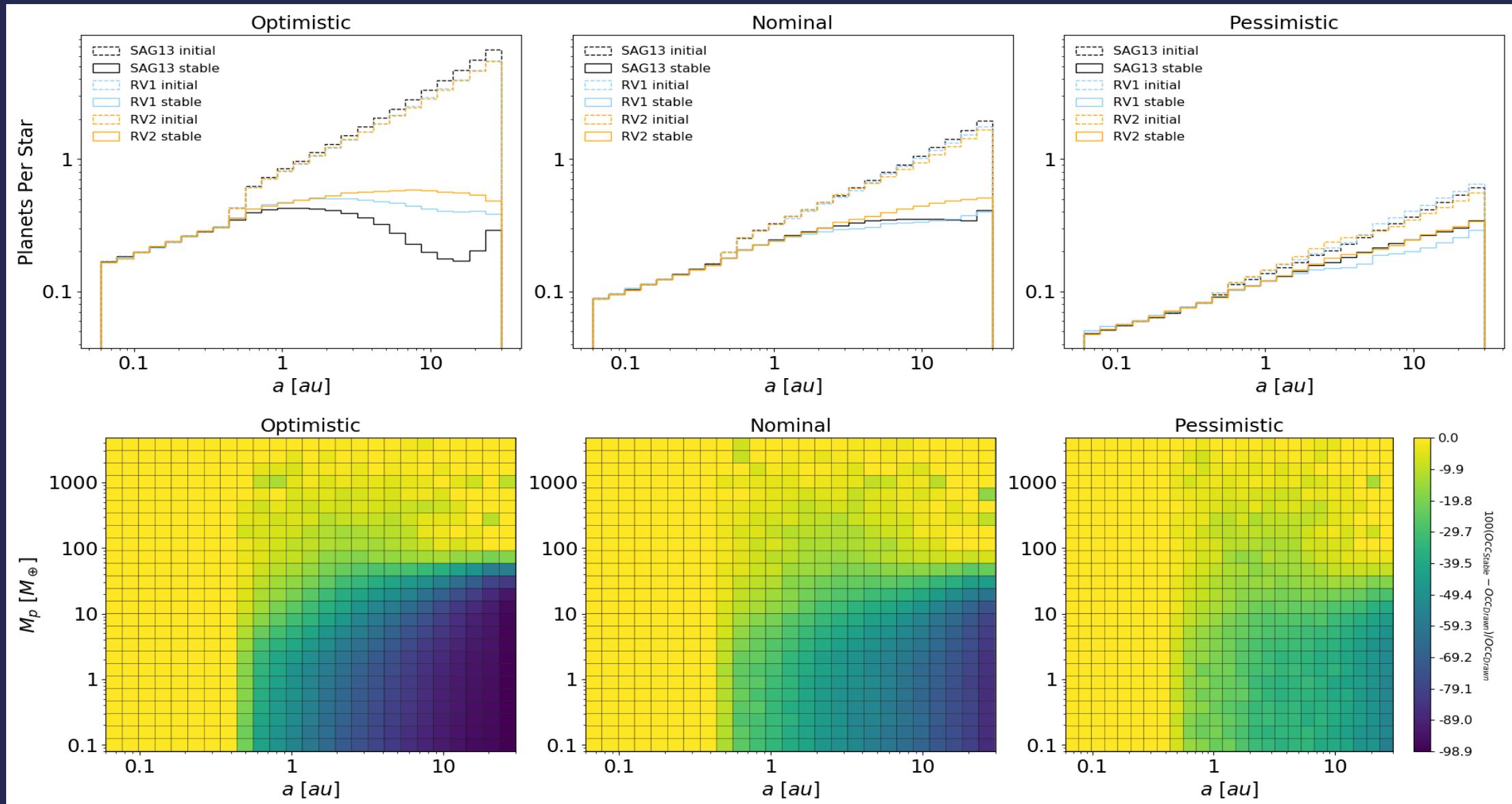
# Problem: Unrealistic Number of Planets



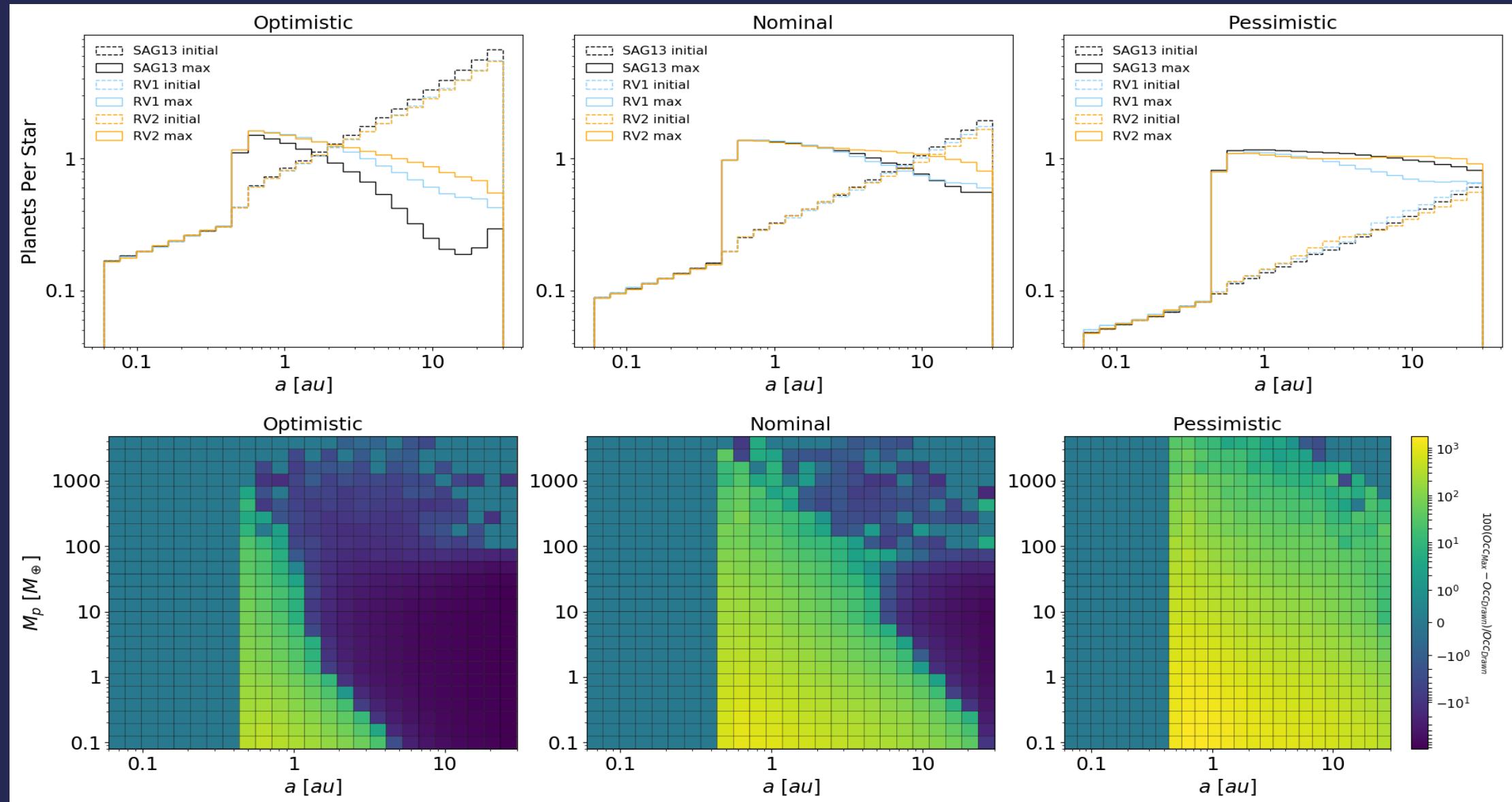
# Solution: Require Stability

$$\Delta = 2 \left( \frac{a_{outer} - a_{inner}}{a_{outer} + a_{inner}} \right) \left( \frac{3M_{Star}}{M_{p,outer} + M_{p,inner}} \right)^{1/3} > 9$$

# Stability Checks Remove Cold Earths

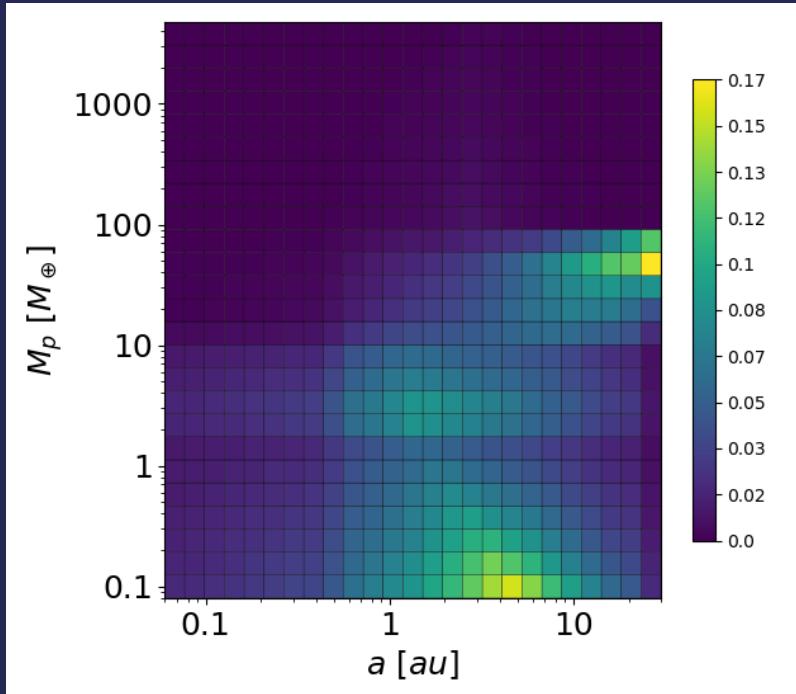


# Maximally Packed Systems

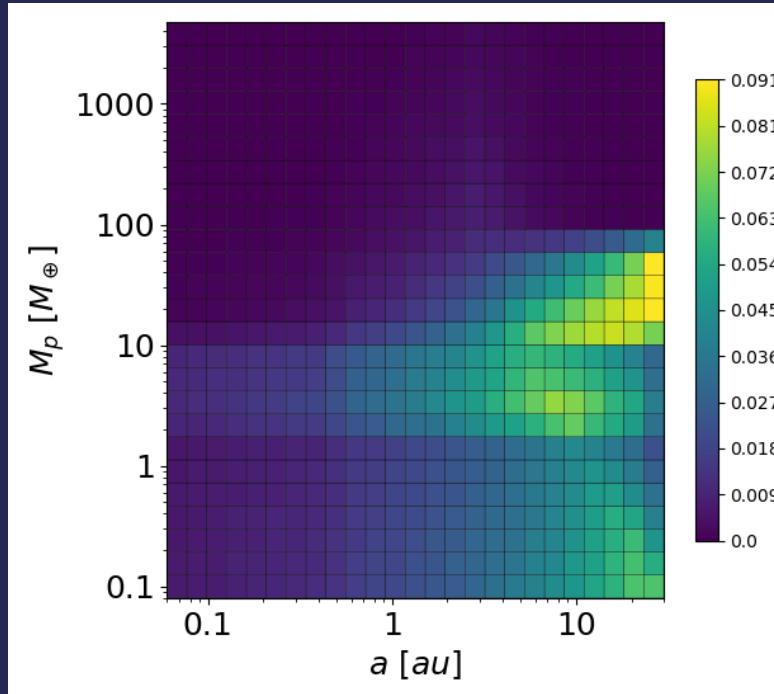


# Upper Bound on Cold Occurrence Rates

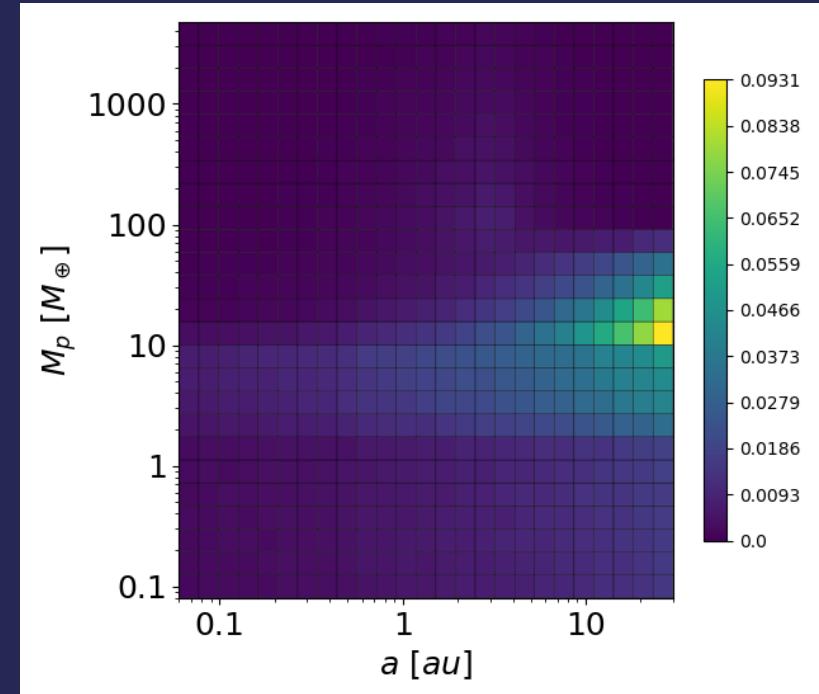
Optimistic



Nominal

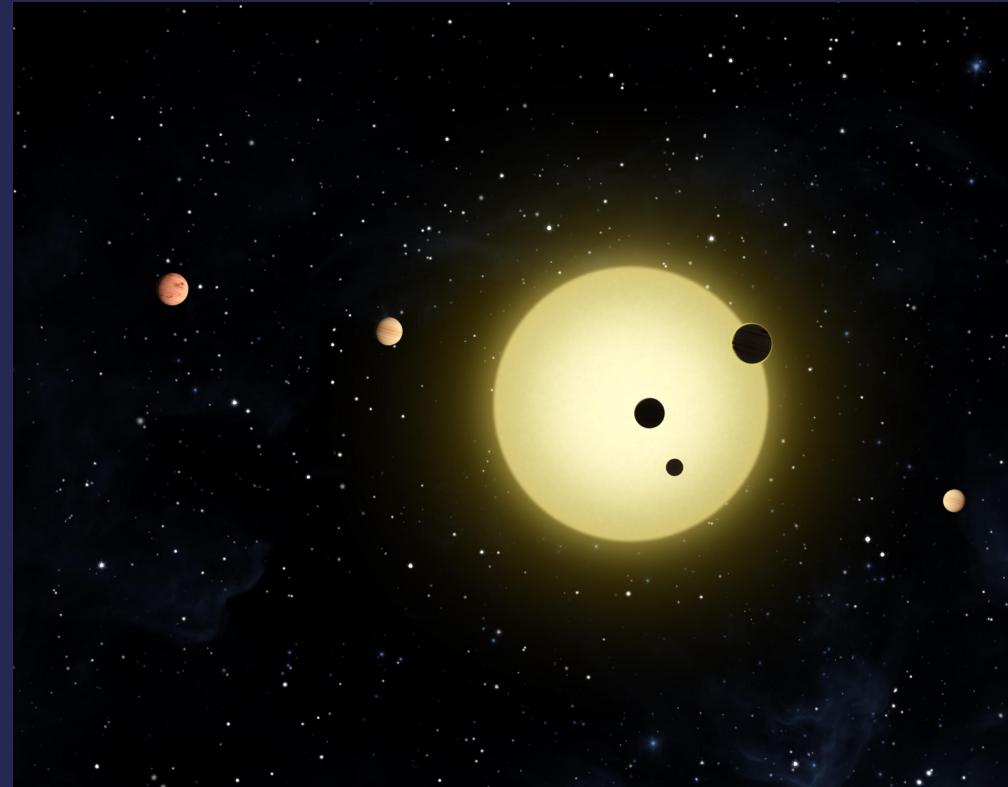


Pessimistic



# Dulz et al. 2020 Conclusions

- Stability can be used to extrapolate occurrence rates into unconstrained regions
- Maximum packing can place an upper limit on cold occurrence rates



NASA/Tim Pyle